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SOURCE Ilustrowany Kurier Polski.GIVES DATA ON POLISH HEALTH PROGRAM

At present, there are 20 state psychiatric institutions with a total bed capacity of 13,510 and 38 state tuberculosis sanatoriums with 16,800 government-supplied beds. This represents seven beds per 10,000 inhabitants; in 1938, there were two beds per 10,000. There are 74,166 general-hospital and clinic beds, all government supplied, or 29.4 beds per 10,000 persons; in 1938, there were 15.2 beds per 10,000 persons. The number of health centers for general treatment is 1,150; before the war, there were only 482. In the rural areas; there are 635 health centers.

In 1949, the Ministry of Education directed six medical faculties, six pharmaceutical faculties, and five stomatological departments in various universities; the Ministry of Health conducted three medical faculties, one pharmaceutical, and two stomatological departments in three medical academies.

The medical faculties have been transferred from the universities and set up as medical academies. There are nine such medical academies at present and with the beginning of the new academic year, a tenth one will be opened in Bialystok.

The number of medical students has increased from 3,872 in 1937-38 to 12,309; pharmaceutical students from 1,182 to 3,494; and students of stomatology from 481 to 4,592.

Twenty-one mother and child homes, 68 homes for small children, approximately 500 nurseries, 1,473 welfare centers for mothers and children, 50 rest rooms in railroad stations, and 52 state homes for small children have been transferred to the Ministry of Health from the Ministry of Work and Social Welfare.

The Ministry of Health is now closely cooperating with TPD (Children's Friends Society) which will conduct 200 seasonal municipal nurseries (there were 121 in 1949), with the Women's League which will set up rest rooms in railroad stations and the Polish Red Cross which organizes semiannual nursing courses.

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During the summer of 1949, 466 special out-patients' clinics and five mobile clinics for villages were opened which treated 13,000 children. Six hundred tons of powdered milk, 250 kilograms of drugs, 150 tons of rice, 100,000 meters of diapers, and over 4 million leaflets on how to overcome diarrhea will be distributed by these clinics.

The program for the prevention of rickets will take care of children from 2 months to 1 1/2 years. For this program, 100 tons of cod-liver oil, approximately 60 million cod-liver capsules, and 32,000 vials of vitamin D were allocated. Cod-liver oil will be given to nearly 880,000 children of school age and nursery-school age.

Approximately 50,000 layettes were distributed in 1949 and it is expected that the number will now be increased to 100,000. Over 200,000 packages of food were distributed.

In 1950, all wojewodztwo cities will have mother-and-child advisory clinics. By the end of 1949, there were 106 maternity rooms and by the end of 1950 they will be increased to 331 with an average of five beds for each room.

On 1 July 1949, there were 912 advisory centers for women from which 200,000 women benefited; 995 small children's advisory clinics handling 915,000 children; 581 school and nursery-school advisory clinics handling 1,100,000 children; and 87 preventoriums with 7,000 beds.

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